

DR. L. B. DODDS, B. A.

Dental Surgeon

Room 5 Credit Foncier Building
EDMONTON, - - - ALTA.

IRMA TIMES

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Circulating Throughout Jarrow, Kinsella, Orbindale, Zoldavara, Fabyan,
Clark Manor, and Irma District.

IRMA DISTRICT
Irma District is one of the best mixed farming districts in the West. Good soil, good water, good grass, natural gas and Good Oil Indications. Good railroad facilities and good people. Boost for your district. Plenty of good farms awaiting development.
110 miles east of Edmonton
200 miles west of Saskatoon

Vol. 5; No. 20

IRMA ALBERTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1921

\$2.00 Per Year in Advance

GREAT EXPLORER GETS CAPTAIN DOUGLAS TO JOIN HIS PARTY

Sir Earnest Shackleton is putting the finishing touches to the preparations for his expedition to the Antarctic and is looking forward with pleasure to the arrival of Captain Douglas, a geologist, from Alberta, who is due to arrive here on the 20th of this month. In conversation with a reporter Shackleton told how he had searched from one end of Canada to the other to find Captain Douglas, who had been recommended to him by Professors Porter and Stephen Leacock, of McGill.

"As soon as I met Douglas I felt, quite apart from his recognized ability, that his personality would make him a distinct acquisition to the expedition," said the great explorer.

Captain Douglas was to have joined the original northern expedition which has been abandoned for the time being, owing to lack of support by the Canadian Government, although Sir John Eaton generously promised a munificent gift of \$23,000. The offer still holds good if the expedition materializes.

The present party is the most completely equipped that has ever started from British shores, having a sea plane, balloons, kites and the most modern furnishings that man could devise. It is expected that the crew, which represents all the dominions of the Empire, will assemble before the end of the month and that a start can be made before September.

Captain Douglas spent a couple of weeks in the Irma district during the first part of June. At that time he was making a report of the Battle River Ridge for parties interested in oil development. When interviewed by the Times he expressed himself as well pleased with the prospects of oil being found in the district tributary to Irma. When the Captain left here he intended to go through to the Mackenzie valley but apparently his plans have miscarried.

PLANS FOR WHEAT POOL ABANDONED BY CANADIAN COUNCIL AGRICULTURE

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—Plans to form a pool to handle the Canadian crop in 1922 practically have been abandoned, according to information secured today by a local paper. Officially the scheme has not yet been given up, but the Council of Agriculture at its next meeting may take definite action along that line.

It is understood that the proposed pool broke on the distinction of farmers to sign five year contracts without which, it was thought, the plan would be unworkable.

The formation of a pool has been advocated by the council of agriculture for a year or so.

OPEN SEASON FOR DUCKS AND GEESSE THURS., SEPT. 1ST

Every indication points to one of the finest duck shooting seasons in the history of this district. The season opens on September 1st and already sportsmen are out sizing up the situation and deciding where they will stage their opening shots.

Reports from the district show that the young birds are plentiful and evening flights promise to be much better than during the past few seasons. Ducks of all descriptions are very numerous and with an abundance of water the shooting promises big bags. And with good grain crops maturing, the birds have plenty of splendid feeding and should be plump and heavy.

While the chicken season does not open till October 15th and then only for two weeks, sportsmen are jealously watching them.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Askin and family wish to thank their many friends, The Ladies Aid, and all who sent flowers to their son Cecil while he was confined in the Edmonton Hospital.

THE RURAL HIGH SCHOOL QUESTION

It has been proposed to form in Irma a Rural Consolidated High School District, composed of the following S. D's:

Alma Mater
Ross
Sunny Brae
Strawberry Plains
Glenholm

The High School Board to consist of six members, one elected from each district. The matter will be voted on August 23rd. If it is carried it will be possible to open High School in September, provided the Church or some other suitable building can be rented by the Board. The matter is of vital importance because there are some twenty-five pupils immediately ready to take up High School work.

If the rate payers vote for a High School it will cost from four to six dollars per quarter section, when the new building is built and fully equipped. The question is can we afford to be without a High School in the Irma District? Nearly every town along the line has a High School. Are the twenty-five boys and girls in our district who are ready for High School worthy of our support?

If we turn it down the majority of the children now waiting for High School education will never receive it. The parents can't afford to pay \$500 to send them away. Can you blame such families moving away into districts where there are better educational advantages? Can you blame good prospective settlers turning our district down because of its lack of good school facilities? Again we ask, can we afford to be without a High School?

Why wait until next year if we can rent a building now? Next year the boys and girls who are ready to go now may have lost courage. It may be too late for them next year. Don't keep them waiting, vote for it now.

RECORD ENTRY LIST FOR IRMA FAIR

The list of entries for the big Fair Thursday and Friday passes all expectations. The Times expects to have a complete list of prize winners for next week's paper as soon as the secretary can complete the same. Although most of the farmers are busy harvesting most of them have found time to make a good list of entries and we expect a larger and better crowd on the grounds than on any former fair day.

RECORD VOTE POLLED

Official returns from the Wainwright Constituency show nearly all the votes polled.

Mr. J. W. Wyatt Returning officer for the Wainwright Constituency has just completed his official statement of the votes polled in this Constituency in the Provincial Election on July 18th. This statement shows 3,275 names on the polling lists, 3,249 votes were polled leaving only twenty four votes on the lists that were not polled. Thirty one out of forty three polls showed that every voter on the lists had cast their vote. This is an exceptionally large percentage of votes polled and shows the keen interest taken by electors in all parts of the constituency. The final result of the official count varies but little from the returns given out on the night of the election. The official figures for the candidate are as follows: J. R. Love, Irma, 1827; E. Strachan, Chauvin, 913; G. L. Hudson 459.

MISSIONARY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Missionary Society was held at the home of Mrs. McBeth on Wed. 15th with a fair attendance. Mrs. McBeth gave a very interesting paper, the "Religions of Japan".

Mrs. Sanders gave a reading, "Mrs. Pantaford's Mite Box". Plans were completed for the M. S. Picnic to be held on Aug. 27.—Mrs. Paterson, Cor. Sec.

JARROW LOCALS

Mrs. Earl Moore had a visit from her two sisters this week, Misses Rose and Louise Francis of Tofted.

MEMBERS-ELECT DECLARE POLICY STRICT ECONOMY

One of the first official acts of the members of the new Farmers' government who are likely to be called on to take office within the next day or two, is to place themselves on record against the custom of demands being made upon members of the legislature to head subscription lists with generous donations. The members-elect fail to see, even though it may have been a custom generally observed in past legislatures, why they should be mulched more heavily than private citizens. Times are hard and the new legislators are losing no time in letting the whole province know where they stand on the matter of subscriptions.

Same as Private Citizens
Before the conference at the MacDonald hotel adjourned this morning the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That this conference of U. F. A. members is of the opinion that election to the legislative assembly should not place the elected members under any greater obligations in respect to organizations appealing for private subscriptions than the obligation felt by a private citizen."

A large number of members spoke in support of the resolution. One member stated that his trials and troubles as a legislator had already commenced. Since his election he had been approached by certain persons armed with subscription lists who impressed upon him the idea that by placing his name on such lists he would be given a good standing among his fellow citizens.

Form of Patronage
"In my opinion," said the members, "this kind of thing is nothing but a form of patronage. I do not think you should be guided by the old traditions in this matter."

Another member declared: "I intend to go ahead just the same as I have always done as a private citizen. No man can hold me up for subscriptions just because of my election. I shall give as I have always done."

Another speaker remarked that in his district all applications for subscriptions were referred to the board of the political association in his district. He himself would be absolutely unable from his own personal resources to meet such demands as had been made upon him since he was elected to the legislature.

The whole tenor of the discussion gathered from the official statement at its close that the Farmer-members have no intention of pulling the purse strings too tightly but that they will prove "poor pickings" for ambitious subscription hunters.—Journal

THE NEW CABINET

The newly elected U. F. A. members met at the McDonald Hotel, Edmonton on Thursday, August 11th to select a cabinet.

Although the choice of the cabinet ministers was largely left in the hands of Premier Herbert Greenfield it remained for the U. F. A. members to endorse it.

The premier stated that he had made his selection irrespective of location, religion or nationality of the respective ministers. He was guided in his selection solely and wholly by the qualifications and ability of each person to conduct the work they should be called to do.

That the premier's selection was the very best possible is proved by the fact that the slate was accepted by the U. F. A. members without one exception. The new cabinet is composed of men of expert knowledge and practical experience in the different realms of work they will be engaged in for the next few years.

Mr. E. L. Hodson of the local bank staff returned from his vacation last Monday night.

Mr. A. G. Moore of Edmonton paid a visit to his brother R. O. Moore at Irma and took in the big Fair.

Mr. J. Ketchen of Winnipeg is spending his vacation with his brother W. Ketchen.

Don't forget to vote on Rural High Schools at Irma next Wednesday. Alma Mater, Ross, Sunny Brae, Strawberry Plains and Glenholm districts are entitled to vote.

FABYAN

Crops around here got lots of rain this year and are good. Many are cutting wheat and barley.

Mrs. Hughes and two little boys of Edmonton are spending a holiday with Mrs. Pete Varos.

Under the foremanship of George Rubenok the hill from the Battle River bridge near Lewisville school has been made more than passable for motor or other traffic. He and the ones who had enterprise enough to turn out at the work deserve great credit. A good road to Irma or Hardisty is assured. No more will the weary traveller be held up by this weak link in the chain of roads.

A sneak thief entered Henry Alm's house and stole \$3.25 in silver from his best trousers' pockets. Bachelors have their troubles too. Then Henry was rounding up his horses in his pasture and he lost his good 23 jewel \$70 Waltham watch with gold chain attached, and he has not found them up-to-date. He offered \$10 reward to anyone searching and finding them.

Jimmie McBride, dental mechanic is in these parts.

The steam shovel has done a lot of work near Fabyan, giving a better view of the station. The earth is being used in bolstering up the R. R. bridge.

We who are not as young as we once were, remember well the status of the farming occupation as it used to be popularly considered:—the "lays", the "country culls", the "rubes", the "hicks", the "hayseds", the "rough necks", the "bushers". In the Province of Alberta, 1921, the second generation of the aforesaid write M. P. after their name, and their address is the capital the biggest part of the year—"The mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly sure." Such is justice.

Ladies Aid will be with Mrs. Fenton on Thursday, August 25th.
Everyone come important business to transact.

Irma G. W. V. A.

The G. W. V. A. have received a letter from an Ex Comrade of the Lethbridge branch now resident in France, he says:—

The Cemeteries generally are in good condition but there are still many without caretakers, these have never been touched and need attention.

A few Cemeteries I have visited have the permanent headstones installed, these present a very good appearance and are well cared for.

I will supply photos, information etc. visit graves and do anything desired by relatives for them. All work will be done with least expense. No work in any case to exceed \$15.

NEWLYWEDS RETURN

Thursday August 11th Mr. J. G. Elliott returned from Regina, Sask. with his bride. Mr. Elliott was married at Regina to Miss Edith Russell on August 10th and left the same day for their future home near Irma. Miss Russell has been living with her parents at Regina but spent the summer of 1920 with her sister Mrs. D. Nichol north of Irma. It was during this time that the acquaintance sprang up between the happy couple.

Mr. R. Marquis was a visitor to Edmonton last week.

Mr. J. W. Wyatt made a business trip to Edmonton Monday.

Mrs. A. R. Harper returned to her home Friday night after visiting at Edmonton and Calgary.

Mrs. R. Stewart of Edmonton is visiting her son Mr. R. K. Stewart at the Ice Cream Parlor.

Mr. Roy White left Thursday morning for a trip to Vancouver. Roy indicated that this trip was very important and which might decide the future destiny of things.

Mr. Walter Wilson of Edmonton spent a few days in the Irma district this week. Mr. Wilson was an old timer in Irma having conducted a general merchandise business here several years ago.

QUALITY Merchandise...

WORK PANTS

A Complete New range of Mens' Work. Pants from the Catteract and Molekin to the Heavy Corduroy. Priced very Reasonably, from \$2.50 to \$6.50.

SWEATERS

A New Range of the Celebrated "PESCO" Brand Scotch Knit goods. We would like you to see the new "Pure Wool" Heavy Heather Colored Sweaters. Very Reasonable at \$6.50

Mens' Medium Weight Nice Quality Underwear, for the cooler evenings. Per suit \$2.95

GROCERIES

Fruit jars, Perfect Seal and Gem. All Sizes. For Extra Value Try our Bulk Teas @ 50c. and 60c. and Coffees @ 40c. and 50c.

THE LOWEST PRICE CONSISTENT WITH THE QUALITY

J. C. McFarland COMPANY
Irma - - - Alberta

BUY FROM US FOR LESS!

BOOTS and SHOES

We have the stock and can suit you both. in Price and Quality. See our stock.

Mens Overalls and Smocks

Heavy Blue Denim in most sizes to clear, \$1.75 quickly. Special at, per pair
Smocks to match at \$2.00
Heavy Cottonade Overalls, per pair \$2.90

Groceries

Others may meet our prices on some well known lines but on a complete bill we are surely lower. Why not buy here.

SOME SPECIALS

5lb Package Prunes for65c.
4lb Best Beans for25c.
Regular 75c. tea, per lb60c.
Regular 65c. tea, per lb50c.

We can give you much better value in bulk teas. Try some next time you want any.

IRMA Co-operative Company Ltd.

PIPE OR PIPELESS HECLA MELLOWAIR FURNACE

There can be no question of the satisfaction a HECLA furnace gives—there's 65 years' experience behind it.

Send this Coupon for Free Facts TO-NIGHT!

CLARE BROS. WESTERN, LIMITED - WINNIPEG

Send me, free, all particulars about HECLA (Pipe or Pipeless) Furnace.

Name _____ Address _____

The Menace of Bolshevism

During recent months, reference in the press of Canada to the activities of the radical socialist Bolshevik and Communist movements have not been as frequent as was the case a year or so ago, but this does not mean that the menace to our free British institutions has passed. Notwithstanding the anxieties and arduous duties at present imposed on the statesmen of Great Britain because of the troubles in Ireland, the complex problem of world disarmament, and the gigantic financial difficulties to be overcome following the war, leaders in government in the Old Country are not overlooking the danger that still threatens from the Bolshevik propaganda.

A committee of the House of Lords, under the chairmanship of the Duke of Northumberland, spent several months of investigation and research into the activities of these revolutionary organizations and in a report recently issued it is stated that there is overwhelming evidence that an international conspiracy exists which aims at the destruction of all existing institutions of government and society, of all religion, of all moral laws, and all property rights, throughout Great Britain, Canada and other Overseas Dominions.

This report sets forth that the main points in the Revolutionary programme are:—

- (1) The national power of Great Britain and other Allied States is to be broken down by the fomenting of internal revolutions, through appeals to class hatred, and by efforts to obtain greater freedom and privileges for one class of people. Governments which are strong are to be weakened by the introduction of Socialism, which will pave the way to anarchy.
- (2) Internationalism is to be taught.
- (3) In every possible way influence is to be secured over public officials.
- (4) As religion is the moral mainstay of all government, it is to be destroyed.
- (5) Property owning is to be rendered impossible—by means of a thousand laws, restrictions and taxes, thus bringing about some form of State Socialism, or Communism, or Anarchy.

The Communist Party, directed and subsidized from Moscow, exerts its power through magazines and printed matter, inculcating ideas of Red Revolution into the minds of the people, and by a process known as "boring from within." Communist schools have been established for perverting the young by the teaching of Communism and Atheism. In this connection it is important to note that there are over twenty weekly newspapers in Canada teaching and preaching Socialism and Communism, many of them of the most radical kind.

Despite all his many other duties and responsibilities, David Lloyd George, who is a radical of the sane and progressive type, felt impelled recently to sound a word of warning as to the danger that confronts British institutions from this subtle enemy. The British Prime Minister is reported as saying:

"The military danger is over, but there are greater, more insidious, more permanent dangers still remaining—the dangers that have arisen from the new conditions in this and every land, the new ideas that have arisen, the new organizations that have suddenly risen to great powers. What is the peril? It is the phenomenal rise to power of a new party, with new purposes of the most subversive character. It calls itself Labor, but it is really Socialist.

"If anyone doubts the reality of the danger, I would ask him to read the Socialist and Labor papers. We rarely see them, and we do not quite see what they are after, but what they write in these papers is repeated on hundreds and thousands of platforms, to hundreds and thousands and millions of people. And they are beginning to believe it. Socialism is fighting, and you will find it in these papers—to destroy everything that great prophets and leaders labored for generations to build up. Private enterprise, individual effort, the stimulus of reasonable gain, the present organization of commerce, of industry, of credit—all that goes if this new system which is being preached, succeeds. Even the political liberty which they build up is being threatened."

The old and tried Labor organizations of Canada and the United States are aware of the danger which threatens and are out combating it. The business communities are becoming more and more aware of it. It is time the average man who loves the little home he has built up by patient effort and self-denial, the man with his quarter or half section of land, the men and women who know that in the public school and the church are to be found the real safeguards and guarantees of personal liberty and real political freedom, should bestir themselves and vigorously oppose this enemy to all that is dearest and best in life.

Clergyman's

Peculiar Request

Left Directions in Will For Vault of Polished Stone.

Peculiar directions for the construction of his grave were given in the will of the Rev. Francis Minnif, of Torrington Square, who left property worth £14,074. He wrote: "It is my wish to be buried in a vault with cement and 14-inch brickwork, or in stone, for which more than the usual ground must be taken, so that the dimensions of the interior may be ample. This vault should be polished, and, if possible, drained, the cellar being floored with slate polished on both sides, or stone flags so polished. Any shelves should also be of like material, and permanently fixed in the structure, access to the vault being provided either from a central passage or from the front or side, provision being made for drainage in every case, as I do not approve of the iron girders used to separate coffins.

Have you noticed how many of your neighbors have changed from tea or coffee to

INSTANT POSTUM

The smooth, rich flavor of this cereal beverage appeals to the taste, and it is free from any element of harm. Better nights and brighter mornings usually result from Postum in place of tea or coffee.

"There's a Reason"



Knew His Name

The Poet Whittier's Dog Was An Intelligent Animal.

During one of the last birthday celebrations of the poet Whittier, he was visited by a celebrated oratorio singer. The lady was asked to sing, and, seating herself at the piano, she began the beautiful ballad, "Robin Adair." She had hardly begun when Mr Whittier's pet dog came into the room, and seating himself by her side, watched her as if fascinated, and listened with a delight unusual for an animal. When she finished he came and put his paw very gravely into her hand and licked her cheek. "Robin takes that as a tribute to himself," said Mr. Whittier. "He also is a 'Robin Adair.'" The dog, hearing his own name, evidently considered that he was the hero of the song. From that moment, during the lady's visit, he was her devoted attendant. He kept by her side when she was indoors, and accompanied her when she went to walk. When she went away, he carried her satchel in his mouth to the gate, and watched her departure with every evidence of distress.—St. Nicholas.

PAINFUL DIARRHOEA

CRAMPS IN STOMACH

Mr. Fred Funston, Craik, Sask., writes:—"A year ago last harvest I was taken with a sudden attack of diarrhoea which completely laid me out, and in a few hours I had to quit work. The cramps in my stomach were dreadful, the roads of perspiration would stand out on my face at times I was in such great distress. At last I got a chance to send to town for a couple of bottles of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I used it according to the way I felt and soon obtained a great change for the better, for which I was very thankful. I don't know what the cause of my sickness was except the extremely hot weather and the active work of stooking the wheat.

Several of my neighbors were taken the same as myself and had the doctor attend them, but they didn't get any great relief until I advised them to use "Dr. Fowler's" when they soon experienced a great change. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for nearly 36 years and many cheap imitations are being offered to the public.

Be sure and get the genuine put up only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 50c a bottle.

The Chinese are ahead of the world in the preparation of roast pork for the table. After it has come out of the steamer it is buried in the smoke of various aromatic herbs, which gives it a delicious flavor and robs it of the porky taste which is offensive to some palates.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as the summer. The excessive heat that prevails in the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and other ailments are most prevalent. Some of these troubles may prove deadly if not properly treated. During the summer the mothers' best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicinal dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Successful Family

He was a young artist, and although a very gifted man, the world had not yet recognized what a man they had amongst them.

Still, success was coming his way little by little, and he was proudly telling his life story to a patron.

"A few years ago," he asserted, "I was quite unknown, but now my name is hung on the line!"

Then a bitter thought flittered through his brain, and he added: "So is my wife's."—London Answers.

Monuments To "Bobby" Burns.

Robert Burns has had more statues erected to his memory than almost any other person outside of royalty. In the United States there are memorials to the poet in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Denver, Milwaukee, Fall River, Albany and Barre, Vt. Other monuments are in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, London, Belfast, Toronto, Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney and Fredericton, N.B.

Drink Water When Tired.

Dr. Eliza E Mosher urged lately the members of the Women's Medical Society of New York, to drink a glass of water at 10 a.m. and others at 3, 4 and 5 p.m. This, she told them, would dilute the products of fatigue, which were entering the blood and causing the tired feeling.

How To Cook Fish

BY LORETTO C. LYNCH
An Acknowledged Expert in All Matters Pertaining to Household Management.

Once even a man lucky enough to catch fish in waters where fish are scarce confessed to me that he did not really know how to clean, prepare and cook the fish he was lucky enough to catch.

If the fish is to be broiled, it may be spiced. If it is a small fish, or is to be baked, it may be cleaned without spicing. Make a small incision with a sharp knife on the under-side between the gills. Put the finger in, loosen and remove the entrails.

Wash the fish inside and out with a cloth wrung out of salt water. Soaking injures the flavor of fish and some of the food value or nutriment is lost in the water in which the fish soaks. Therefore, wipe the fish out, or rinse it quickly under running water.

Lacking in connective tissue, fish is easily broken. It must, therefore, be handled much more carefully than meat. If the fish is to be broiled over the coals, grease the wire broiler thoroughly with a bit of salt pork. Broil out side for a few minutes and then turn so as to broil the skin side.

The fish should be rubbed with oil or melted butter and lightly salted before it is broiled. To broil by gas, put fish skin side up, on a well-greased roasting pan. Broil ten or fifteen minutes, according to the thickness, without turning.

Broiled fish should be served with melted butter and slices of lemon. It may be garnished with parsley or watercress.

Banana fish is popular, especially among campers who must make the most of the frying pan or spider. Small fish, such as perch, are suitable for pan-frying. Clean the fish as previously directed and rub a little salt over it. Then, pat into it as a smelt fish as it will take.

Set it aside for a few moments and then put in some more flour. Try out some salt pork. Remove bits and when the fat is smoking hot, turn the fish into it. Turn it carefully with a pancake turner.

Live crabs should be plunged into rapidly boiling salted water. They should be boiled until a deep red. Before serving, crabs should be cracked to facilitate eating. The spongy undesirable portion should be removed.

Soft shell crabs may either be broiled like fish, or they may be rolled into flour, then into beaten egg to which a tablespoon of milk has been added, and lastly into bread crumbs. They should be carefully lowered into deep fat hot enough to brown a cube of bread in forty seconds.

Who Won the War?

Field Marshal Who Rose From Ranks Supplies Answer.

Erected on the historic New Green, which adjoins the Royal Botanical Gardens, a memorial cross was unveiled the other afternoon by Field Marshal Sir William Robertson in memory of the 96 men of the parish who fell in the war. Referring to Kew's record, Sir William pointed out that there were 61 members in the football club when the war broke out, and, at the end of the year 1914, 59 were in the army, and the remaining two had been declared medically unfit. He thought that was a record which no other parish could equal. It was pointed out that there was no better record in the country. It was sometimes stated, Sir William went on, that the war had been won by some particular commander, a general, a political leader, or, it might be, the tanks. That was not the truth. The war, he declared, was won by the strong public opinion of all classes of the nation, gallant men, fighting as of old, "shoulder to shoulder, and blade by blade." Sir William insisted that the suggestion, that "England was slipping back" should be rejected, and, in the name of those who had fallen in all the theatres of war, he urged that we should carry on in the same way as those who died that we might live would have done. Dedicatory prayers were said by the Archbishop of Maidstone, the Rev. J. B. Macmillan, Sir William Robertson, it may be recalled, has had a most romantic career. He rose from the ranks.

Laps lazuli was the only stone of any intrinsic value known to the Egyptians under the Pharaohs.

A London policeman is not permitted to marry without the approval of his superior.

Through the sense of smell deer can detect the presence of a wolf from a distance of two miles.

Saskatchewan Grain Man Found Operation Was Not Necessary

"I was doubtful about Tanlac until I tried it myself and now I know it does everything that is claimed for it," said Jacob Popp, well-known and prosperous grain grower of McNutt, Sask.

"I had a bad form of stomach trouble for sixteen years, which was steadily growing worse as time passed. I did not dare eat heavy food or pastry and at times I couldn't retain a thing on my stomach, not even a glass of water. I would blot up with gas until my heart would beat like a trip-hammer and I used to have awful pains in my chest as well as in the pit of my stomach. My liver was all out of order and I was bothered a good deal with headaches. I was in such a bad fix I could scarcely sleep at night or work during the day. In fact, I spent two weeks in the hospital and thought an operation was going to be necessary. Luckily, the operation was deferred and as soon as I left the hospital I began taking Tanlac.

"I can hardly realize that so little medicine could do as much good as Tanlac has for me. Although I took only three bottles, I gained twenty-eight pounds in weight and am eating, sleeping and working better than I have in many years. Tanlac is truly a remarkable medicine."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

The Keeping Of Poultry

Pamphlet Tells How Poultry Can Be Made to Pay.

If resident in either town or country and you wish to know how best to keep poultry and secure the most satisfactory results, consult a pamphlet treating of the subject prepared by the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford, and recently issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The pamphlet can be had free on applications to the Publications Branch. It tells of how poultry can be made to pay, how the birds should be housed and fed, how they should be treated in winter and summer, how to commence keeping in a small way, the equipment that is desirable, how to choose a breed, how to hatch and rear, and how to gather, keep, or market the eggs. In short all the essentials to success in poultry keeping for home consumption or selling are clearly and explicitly explained. In the term poultry are included turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls and pigeons, the raising and care of which are fully discussed. Numerous illustrations of types of birds, and of methods of housing and feeding contribute to make the pamphlet an invaluable compendium on poultry-keeping and marketing.

Unfit To Live—Must Die

This verdict is rendered a thousand times every week—no corn can live, it must pass. MEDICINE OF PUTNAM'S Extractor is applied to corns and warts. Use the old reliable "Putnam's" it never fails, 25c at all dealers.

The "highbrow" girl was talking "Think of it," she said. "Imagine those Spanish pirates going 3,000 miles on a galleon!"

"Yes, dear," said the proficients wile, "but you can't believe all you hear about those foreign cars!"—London Tit-Bits.

Screening the plants from certain effects of sunlight, an English botanist has produced purple nasturtiums, a color heretofore unknown.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, etc.

Salmon skin is about the best waterproof material that can be worn. The Eskimos use it for both shoes and shirts.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. These subjects are frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system and render them less liable to colds and attacks of Nasal Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting nature in restoring normal conditions. All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Clever Men Have Small Brains.

The size of the brain is no index to its mental capacity. The heaviest brains on record have been those of persons of low intelligence, while many of the world's cleverest men have had brains well below the average in weight.

For Burns and Scalds—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the pain out of a burn or scald. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

Wants Only Single Lady Teachers.

Married women teachers on the staff of the Edmonton School Board will be held provisionally till the end of the year. No more will be engaged and those now drawing salary will have to make way for single women if the latter are available.

A town cannot grow without business. By helping your local dealer you assist the community.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Still Walking

Edward Payson Weston Once Walked 500 Miles In Six Days.

Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian who was famous a generation ago for his wonderful walking feats, is still hale and hearty at the age of eighty-two years, so a newspaper paragraph states. Even now he walks three miles daily for his mail and several times a week takes a twelve-mile walk in the neighborhood of his home, Plutarch, Ulster county, New York, just to keep himself in condition. Weston once walked 500 miles in six days, and 5,000 miles in 100 days.—Outlook.

A Foe to Asthma. Give Asthma half a chance and it gains ground rapidly. But give it repeated treatments of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and it will fall back. There is no half way measure about this remedy. It goes right to work and gives prompt relief. It reaches the innermost breathing passages and leaves no plate for the trouble to lurk. Have it by you for ready use.

His Constitutional Rights.

A salesmanlike looking inspector stopped over night at a small town Kansas hotel and was surprised to find a dirty roller towel in the wash-room. Indignantly he said to the landlady, "Don't you know that it has been against the law for years to put up a roller towel in this State?" "Sure I know it," replied the proprietor, "but no ex post facto law goes in Kansas, and that there towel was put up before the law was passed."—Tupaka Capital.

The black cat is almost universally considered lucky.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Japan and Newfoundland are the only countries that have put flowers upon their postage stamps. Japan uses the chrysanthemum in the centre of all their stamps and Newfoundland introduces a bouquet of thistle blossoms.

MONEY ORDERS

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES and How to Feed and Mangle. Free to any Address by the
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., INC.
118 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Look's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, 2, 3. No. 1, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists or sent on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor).

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on the package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Highly effective. Each of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

W. N. U. 1379

History Of Navigation Of Hudson Bay Waters For Over Two Centuries

For two hundred and twenty-two years, sailing ships bore cargoes to the Bay, but in 1892 the first steam-propelled vessel took in the York Factory supplies. This was the "Erik" formerly a noted whaler in the Greenland seas. This vessel and her sister ships the "Hope" and the "Windward" were owned by the Greys of Peterhead, Scotland, a name that was a household word in the whaling industry for generations.

Captain Alex Grey, one of the three brothers, was in command of the "Erik" on this first voyage for the H.B.C. The "Erik" was a fine ship, and, like all vessels in the Polar trade, massive in her construction. Though steam propelled, she carried sails, and was square rigged.

The sailing ships continued operating to James Bay until 1906 when the "Discovery," Captain Scott's ship of Antarctic fame, came into the possession of the company, and sailed for Charlton Island, James Bay, under Captain Grey.

From 1751, when the "Sea Horse" (Captain John Fowler) east anchor in the Moose roads up to 1905, when the "Stork" commanded by Captain Norman Frenkel, arrived at Charlton Island, Moose Factory had been an annual sailing ship. Such a record must be unique in the annals of shipping and surely bears testimony to the character and quality of the officers and crews. They were no fair-weather sailors.

It is worthy of note, too, that during the long and protracted wars of the latter part of the 18th and early 19th centuries, when privateering was considered the sport of the day, the H.B.C. ships arrived with unflinching regularity at the Bay ports. No doubt this was due to the activity and vigilance of Nelson's frigates.

When the battle of Trafalgar was fought on October 21st, 1805, the "Prince of Wales" (Captain Hawell) was nearing England, or perhaps had just arrived for she had sailed from Moose Factory on September 14th of that year.

In 1815, the year of the battle of Waterloo, two H.B. ships, the "Eddystone" (Captain John Turner) and the "Hudson" (or perhaps John Davidson) were sent out to Moose Factory. Both ships wintered at Stratton Island in James Bay, arriving October 20th, presumably having run back from the straits on account of ice. In 1901, the H.B. "Pelican" came on the scene, replacing the "Erik" on the Labrador, York Factory and Churchill routes.

The company's establishments on the Labrador coast date back to the early years of the last century. In 1860 when Donald A. Smith (Lord Strathcona) was supervising that part of the country, a steam auxiliary was constructed in England for work on the coast as well as in Ungava. The ship was in commission for about 30 years when she was sold. But four years ago she was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland.

She was noted chiefly for her strength of construction, being close-planked and with double planking of teak and greenheart. In her bows there were eight feet of solid oak. As an ice puncher she was a terror. Sandy Grey, her master "whacked" against every obstacle that came his way—barring bergs. I mention this ship more particularly on account of its associations with Lord Strathcona. He made many trips from England to the Labrador coast on her. Even this ship must have been too slow for his active mind and temperament, for he was only happy when every stitch of canvas was crowded on. She carried studding sails, and when Lord Strathcona was a passenger—as the stories go—there was no aid lost no matter how gentle a zephyr might have been blowing—Extract from article by H. M. S. Cotter in "The Beaver."

"Limerick" Origin.
A correspondent has inquired the origin of the name "limerick" as applied to a nonsense verse of five anapaestic lines. According to the Standard Dictionary, "limericks were usually extemporaneous compositions produced at convivial parties in Ireland by each individual in turn, while the entire party joined in singing a chorus in which were the words 'Will you come up to Limerick?'; from this it is supposed the name is derived."—New York Times.

General U. S. Grant was of Scotch ancestry, but all his family had been American in all its branches for eight generations.

Metal screws have been made since 236 B.C.

W. N. U. 1379

Torpedo Menaces

French Village

German Infernal Machine Still Embedded Deeply In Soil

An infernal machine menaces the village of Villave Hay, in France. A message from Mons states that it has been impossible up to the present to release the torpedo of 100 kilos which the Germans launched at Villave Hay, and which, without exploding, became embedded in the soil to a depth of fifteen metres, it is intended to make another attempt this time with an electrical apparatus, which will allow the workers to carry out the operation at a distance. If this does not succeed the torpedo is to be encased in a thick layer of concrete in order to safeguard against the possibility of a catastrophe, as if the torpedo exploded, it would destroy the whole village.

Playing the Game

British Can Be Depended On For Fairness

"I like the British," says Admiral Sims, "because you can be sure they will play fair."

Let us cite a little cricket incident. In the recent match, Australia v. England, the visitors appealed for a catch-out at the wicket, the question being whether the ball had touched the bat in passing. The umpire decided "not out." Evans, the batsman, played the next ball on his wicket. "A suspicious stroke," the newspapers say.

The inference is that he knew he had been out on the previous ball, and preferred not to go on—not to benefit from an erroneous decision by the umpire. There is something in a game like that, and in men who can play it that way.—From the Toronto Star.

Prospects Remote For Share of War Indemnity

Will Amount to Only About One-Sixth Of Our War Debt
From the first, Canadians have not expected much from German indemnities. Our share in the Allies' campaign was important and the cost to us lamentably heavy, but what this country did and suffered was a small part of the appalling total. Among so many claimants, the German indemnity could not begin to extinguish the full war expenditures of each one. The British Empire obtained only 22 per cent. in the allocation. France about 35 per cent., and Belgium, Italy and lesser Allies the balance.

The fixing of Canada's share of the Empire's allotment at \$300,000,000 was based on our casualties, expenditures and loss of shipping, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. It represents about 4.5 per cent. of the Empire's total. The amount may seem small in comparison, but our losses were small, alongside those of the Motherland. Elaborate statistics show that England truly had the lion's share of the Empire's burden, in a military as well as a shipping way, and no part of the Empire is disposed to challenge them in any case, payment of German indemnities to the British Empire is a remote business. French and Belgian claims for reconstruction of devastated areas have to take precedence, and France also has dire need of payments from Germany to help meet general war obligations. The \$300,000,000 is a gambler's prospect, since Germany's ability to pay the full thirty billions is very debatable. Expert opinion on it differs widely.

Even if the \$300,000,000 were paid in a few years, it would amount to about one-sixth of our war debt. The amount is not large enough to cause any alteration whatever in Canada's fiscal outlook. The Canadian people have to finance their debt in full and they have much reason to be thankful that it is the smallest, per capita, among the leading units of the Empire.

The Same Thing.
The drummer looked across the aisle. The seat beside the pretty girl was vacant. Going over, he said, "Is this seat engaged?"
"No," said the girl, "but I am; so it won't do you any good."

Of a thousand persons, only one reaches the age of one hundred years, while only one couple in eleven thousand live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

Spend your money at home, thereby helping your own town and local merchants.

WESTERN EDITORS



C. W. Holmes, Publisher of the Herald, Carlyle, Sask.

Markets Demand

Hornless Cattle

Export Shippers Say the Practice is Imperative.

"The practice of hornless cattle is almost universal so far as high-grade beef steers are concerned. The majority of feeders and practically all the well-finished steers that appear on the market today have been dehorned. This statement was officially made even before the war by the United States Department of Agriculture. Why should the same practice not be adopted as widely by Canadian farmers? Commission men and export shippers in both eastern and western provinces say the practice is imperative. They point to results in the States today where, between horned and dehorned, there is often a considerable premium paid for the dehorned. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars a year are undoubtedly lost in Canada through bruising caused by horns. The damage done to the flesh of otherwise carefully prepared meat animals often surprises those who see the carcasses hung on the rails in the packing plants.

Yet the positive advantages of dehorning to the producing farmer himself are so plain that it seems strange that the first move has had to be taken by those in the marketing end of the livestock industry.—Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers.

Good Neighbors

Growth of Friendly Feeling Between Canada and U.S.

It is thought likely that by the end of the year Washington will have a minister from Canada numbered among the other envoys. The United States, in turn, will send a minister to Ottawa.

There were never two countries living side by side in such perfect peace, says the Buffalo Express. No armed forces need patrol the border between them. There is not a battleship on the great lakes. For more than 100 years there has not been a flicker of trouble. In normal times, the trade between the United States and Canada is enormous, and even with the present rate of exchange, which is most unfavorable to our neighbors, there continues to be much commercial activity. There should be more direct relationship between the two lands, and it is to be hoped that before the new year it will have been accomplished.

France has a clob, the members of which you never to shake an ungloved hand, thus avoiding the transference of microbes.

Sepia is obtained from the cuttlefish, which has the power of ejecting an inky fluid in order to hide itself from its enemies.

Visitors to Liverpool recently, owing to lack of hotel accommodation, were housed in one of the big transatlantic liners lying in dock.

A man's voice could be heard 800 miles away if it had the same carrying power in proportion to his weight as that of a canary.

Be fair to your local merchants. Ask to see his goods and compare prices before sending your money to the mail order houses. You will find that it pays.

The Shah of Persia possesses an armchair made of solid gold, inlaid with precious stones.

In the White Sea ice forms after August, 30 miles out, and does not melt until July.

While gold-miners in South Africa work an eight-hour shift, the 200,000 natives work only five hours.

Prince is a Busy Man

Prince of Wales Leads a Busy Life Even in England.

"A man's house—the home of a man's man," is the description of York House, the Prince of Wales' official residence, in a new biography of the Prince, by Miss G. Ivey Sanders, which was published on the Prince's 27th birthday.

The rooms which the Prince occupies are the same as those in which his father and mother, as Duke and Duchess of York, lived for some time during his childhood.

The two beautiful, but quietly furnished, reception rooms adjoining the simple dining room on the ground floor are now devoted almost entirely to his secretariat. The plain square entrance hall contains some interesting trophies of his active service, including the bass drum and two side-drums of his regiment and two bugles used by the Grenadier Guards in France.

Some fine old English tapestries relieve the bareness of the wide, white paneled staircase.

The Prince's own apartments overlooking Cleveland Row, are extremely modest and business-like and consist of two lofty formal reception rooms and his own small sitting room. The latter is comfortably, but simply, furnished in old mahogany, of Chippendale design. A restful green is the dominating color of the carpet, upholstery and curtains. A massive desk, usually covered with papers, proclaims it to be the workroom of a very busy man.

It is characteristic of the Prince that he sleeps in the little dressing room off his spacious bedroom. Like his grandfather, King Edward, the Prince is said to be a moderate reader. He dislikes cards and billiards, and is a great smoker, with a pronounced preference for a pipe. Above all, he is a young athlete, a real sportsman, and regulates his life, as far as possible, as one always in training.

His time when in London is fully occupied.

When World Will End.

Professor Flinders Petrie, the eminent Egyptologist, prophesies that the end of the world will come about 200,000 years hence, by reason of the disappearance from the atmosphere of the last traces of carbonic acid gas, which provides the whole of the vegetable world with carbon, its essential food.

When a Siberian bride enters her husband's house for the first time she must be prepared to show her skill in cooking. She is expected to give a dinner prepared with her own hands as a test of her education in the culinary art.

The Tarahumara Indians, frequently employed by Mexican Government as couriers, are said to be able to cover 170 miles a day on foot, and have been known to run 600 miles in five days.

So general is the use of electricity on a big ocean steamship that it's generating station is of a size equal to that designed for the electrical requirements of a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

The Kings of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are now the only foreign sovereigns who are honorary Admirals in the British navy.



The West! Yes, But Water in a Puddle Isn't Water on the Land.

Ever Present Problem Of Dealing With Farm Help In The Western Provinces

The problem of farm help, which year after year in connection with the cultivation and harvesting of Western Canada's increasing crops is a matter of such vital importance to the farmer, that it formed the basis of an interesting discussion at the Second Annual Conference of Western representatives of the Employment Service of Canada, held this spring at Regina. It was attended by representatives of the four western provinces, Director Bryce Stewart, Ottawa, and delegates from the United Farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Agriculture is a highly seasonal industry divided into two work periods of April and May, and the second period August, September and part of October. These two seasons are by no means well divided and the dates of commencing or closing of each season vary considerably.

The demand for men in either season, and especially in the harvest season, fluctuates widely, giving to the harvest labor operations a distinctly spotted character.

Weather conditions are probably the greatest factor in causing fluctuations in the demand for men. Hot, dry weather, causing grain to ripen quickly, will create a frantic demand for a large number of men, whereas a spell of cool, wet weather will result in hundreds of farmers refusing to accept men directed to their farms.

Varying degrees of weather over comparatively small areas will cause harvest in the various areas which should be done in succession, being all done at the same time. Harvest operations under even normal conditions never commence on the same date two years in succession. All fields, even in the same area, are not sown on the same date in the spring, thereby causing a difference in the date of ripening.

Rust, grasshoppers, hail, drought and rain are ever-present causes of fluctuations in the demand for harvest help, and many transient harvest laborers secure a surprisingly large number of jobs during the short seasons.

Added to the above uncontrollable causes of fluctuation must be considered the desire of farmers to complete harvest operations as early as possible. The fact that practically all the farmer's earnings are standing in his fields, the desire to complete the summer work as early as possible, and the fear of unfavorable fall weather, all tend to create a big demand for a few weeks, which demand then tapers off. Harvest laborers too frequently wait in the cities for the larger wages paid during the peak load and then rush back east for inside jobs before the coming winter.

That the farmers and the unemployed both appreciate and realize the co-operation of the Employment Service was brought out at the Convention by the farmer delegates who, to further this co-operation, presented recommendations dealing with the following points:

The abolition of private labor bureau; standardization of wages in different provinces; one standard of wages for five months commencing April 1st, and for eight months com-

mencing April 1st; one standard for three months commencing September 1st.

A periodical survey to estimate labor requirements for any period; farmers' associations should be used for this purpose. Labor bureaus should make every effort to assist labor supply to meet the requirements of seasonal employment within the province, by making convenient the transfer of labor from agriculture to winter industries and vice-versa.

In adopting a standard of wages, due consideration should be given to the experience of the applicant. It was suggested that \$40 to \$50 would be fair for the first five months and \$50 to \$60 for the eight months season. Rate of harvesting season to be adjusted at such time.

After discussion, it was agreed that farmers' organizations urge their membership to a more general use of the Employment Service, where offices are established, pointing out the evils of picking up help indiscriminately, or seeking to secure it from other sources at varying wages; and agreed that the Employment Service in co-operation with the various farmers' organizations put on a campaign urging farmers to engage help early as an insurance against loss through labor shortage.

To Reclaim Swampy Land

Muskeg Areas In Northern Alberta Will Be Investigated By Federal Department.

With a view to finding the agricultural possibilities of the swampy land in certain parts of Alberta, north of Edmonton, a survey will be made this summer by a party of federal department of agricultural experts. The question of developing these areas of muskegs will be fully investigated and following their report it is expected that experimental work will be carried on in a large scale, with a resultant benefit in Northern Alberta.

If the experiments carried out prove to be as favorable as anticipated, several rich areas will be opened to agriculture, and the results will undoubtedly prove of great value to the agricultural industry of Alberta as a whole and to the farmers of Northern Alberta in particular.

Pots and saucers are now made semi-circular, with one flat side, so that two of them appear as one when placed together. By this device two dishes may be cooked at once with the gas required for one.

As a trade inducement some of the large restaurants in London offer to supply free of cost the recipe and cooking instructions for any item on the menu that particularly pleases the palates of their customers.

A Roman military standard and a Roman general's camp chair, supposed to have been lost after the defeat of the Ninth Legion by Boadicea, have just been sold at auction in London.

Denmark is the only country which restricts its sovereigns to two names, used alternately. For over 400 years the Danes have had only Christians and Fredericks as their monarchs.

York Cottage, King George's home in Norfolk, was built by the late King Edward for the members of his staff, and was then known as Bachelors' Cottage.

That ninety per cent. of runaway husbands have blue eyes is the declaration with which an English judge has started a spirited public controversy.

Three quarters of the entire Jewish population of the United States are concentrated in ten cities which hold about 14 per cent. of the total general population of the United States.

The Rocky Mountains of Central America form an absolute barrier to the trade winds which blow over the Gulf of Mexico.

Earth procured from certain mines in Colorado has been found excellent for exterminating beetles.

The mileage of the blood through the body amounts to the astonishing distance of 61,3 miles in a year.

Brilliant children, as a rule, have shorter lives than those of less brain power.

Burglars recently carried away fourteen thousand artificial teeth from a shop in London.

The Satisfaction of Safety



Your Valuables are never really safe outside a Safety Deposit Box. Theft and fire are not the only dangers. There is always the possibility of losing or misplacing Papers, Jewels or Plates. A Safety Deposit Box in this Bank affords protection for your valuables; and the yearly rental is very reasonable.

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Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.
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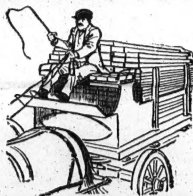
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made from local Hogs.
45c per lb. by the Piece.

FRESH and CURED MEATS
LARD and SHORTENING
ALWAYS ON HAND.

WANTED VEAL CALVES.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.
Irma, Alberta.



a load of lumber
from here is a load of satisfaction.

Its very pleasant to be able to take planks to be able to take planks and joists at random, knowing that everyone will be first-class in every respect. No time lost in looking for good stuff, where all is good. Time saved is money saved.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
Manager

IRMA,
AlbertaLumber Profits
SLAUGHTERED

We bought lumber at high prices and are now selling it at less than cost. Our loss is the consumers' gain.

No Reason for Delaying

to build now. Our prices are down to bed-rock. Take advantage of this and build now.

"BETTER Lumber for Home Building"

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER Co., LTD.
T. H. FLEMING, Manager.

THE IRMA TIMES

Irma, Alberta.

H. G. Thunell, Publisher.
H. W. Love, Editor.

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta. CAN. SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Canada, one year, \$2.00
Great Britain and U. S., \$2.50

ADVERTISING RATES

Reasonable rates are charged for display advertisements. Local notices in our paid local columns are ten cents per line first insertion and five cents per line each succeeding insertion. Legal notices 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each succeeding insertion. Notices of festivals, lectures, concerts and all entertainments of a money-making character are 10c per line. Resolutions of respect one dollar for each insertion. Cards of Thanks, 50c. Memorials, 80c. Notices of stray or stray animals, three insertions for \$1.50. All changes of advertisements must be in not later than Tuesday to insure change for that week.

Lord Byng Takes Oath As Governor General; Given Loyal Welcome

Quebec, Aug. 11th.—With the air vibrating from the firing of guns from Quebec's ancient citadel, the sound of whistles from river craft, the ringing of bells and the applause of a large crowd, Lord Byng of Vimy, Canada's new governor-general, landed this morning at King's wharf, proceeded through the streets to the provincial legislature buildings and was there sworn in office with a pomp and impressiveness which probably have never before been equaled in the history of the Dominion.

Received By Meighen.—After having spent the night on the Empress of France, the liner which conveyed him from Liverpool, His Excellency this morning received Premier Arthur Meighen, who was on board to pay his respects. Later the government steamer Lady Grey took off His Excellency and Lady Byng and conveyed them to the King's wharf, where a distinguished gathering consisting of Mr. Justice Dington, acting administrator of the government of Canada, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the lieutenant-governor of Quebec, Premier Meighen and members of the federal cabinet and Premier Taschereau and members of the provincial government awaited in a specially constructed chateau.

The Dominion cabinet ministers present were Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice; Hon. P. E. Blondin, postmaster general; Hon. C. C. Ballantine, minister of marine and fisheries; Hon. Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, and acting secretary of state; Hon. F. P. McCurdy, minister of public works, and Hon. E. K. Spinney, minister without portfolio. A band played the National Anthem as His Excellency came ashore. The governor-general who wore a general's uniform, stood smartly at the salute while it was being played and afterwards inspected the guard of honor on the wharf. Behind an escort of cavalry the governor-general and Lady Byng and their staff proceeded in carriages by a round about way to the parliament buildings. Lord and Lady Byng received a series of ovations as they passed through the crowds, which His Lordship acknowledged by waving his hand while his wife bowed repeatedly. A dense crowd had gathered at the parliament buildings and here again he received an ovation.

Brilliant Scene.—In the meantime those present on duty by virtue of their offices and those by invitation had gathered in the legislative chamber, where the ceremony of swearing in was to take place. The scene was one of considerable brilliance.

His Excellency and Lady Byng entered the chamber preceded by representatives of the militia, air force and navy, the lieutenant-governor of the province and aides de camp to the governor-general. After the governor-general had taken his stand on a dais Mr. Meighen presented Lady Byng with a bouquet of white roses.

Lord Byng's commission as governor-general was then read by his military secretary, Capt. O. P. Balfour. His Excellency immediately afterwards taking the oath of allegiance to the King and swearing to "well and truly" exercise his office as governor-general and subscribing his name in the oath book. He was next handed the Great Seal of Canada, by Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, which according to custom, he handed back to Sir Henry for safe keeping. The proclamation of the governor-general's swearing in, ordering the government of the Dominion to continue, was read and after His Excellency had signed it, it was sealed with his privy seal. The ceremony ended with the playing of the National Anthem by the band in attendance.

Official Salute.—The installation ceremonies completed, a salute of nineteen guns from the citadel shook the building.

Wheat Crop for All of Canada Is Given Higher Estimate Than In 1920; 288,493,000 Bushels

OTTAWA, Aug. 13th.—Canada's wheat crop this year is estimated at 288,493,000 bushels, based on conditions of July 31st, against 263,189,300 bushels last year, in the Dominion bureau of statistics report on field crops of the Dominion. Other estimates are: Oats, 457,344,000 bushels as against last year's yield of 330,709,700 bushels; barley, 58,027,000 bushels as against 63,810,550; rye, 11,707,130 bushels as against 11,306,400 bushels; flax seed, 6,937,000 bushels as against last year's bumper crop of 133,831,400 bushels.

For the prairie provinces the forecast in bushels is:

Wheat, 264,912,000 (234,135,000); oats, 300,156,000 (314,297,000); barley, 41,298,000 (40,760,500); rye, 9,106,000 (8,273,600); flax seed, 6,555,000 (7,538,800).

For Manitoba the yield in bushels are: Wheat 39,870,000 (37,540,000); oats, 38,425,000 (57,657,000); barley, 18,488,000 (17,520,000); rye, 2,700,000 (2,318,000); flax seed, 865,000 (1,175,000).

In Saskatchewan: Wheat, 155,445,000 (113,135,300); oats, 158,122,000 (141,549,000); barley, 12,420,000 (10,401,500); rye, 2,847,000 (2,530,000); flax seed, 4,992,000 (5,570,000).

Alberta: Wheat, 69,597,000 (83,461,000); oats, 83,609,000 (115,091,000); barley, 10,390,000 (12,739,000); rye, 3,559,000 (3,420,000); flax seed, 698,000 (726,000).

The figures within the brackets represent the finally estimated yield of 1920.

EMPIRE'S UNITY STRENGTHENED BY TEACHERS GOING TO OTHER PARTS

TORONTO, Aug. 11.—To develop a spirit ad view point of unity among the scattered parts of the British Empire is the outstanding idea behind the British Imperial Teachers' association which opened its second convention here yesterday. The conference is under the auspices of the League of Empire and the tone of the first day session was highly imperialistic and tended to show that there is a great work which the teachers of the Empire can do in the way of moulding thoughts of the young in the viewpoint of unity.

The interchange is being worked out in a similar manner between Canada and other parts of the empire, while teachers from all the Dominions are flocking to the motherland to take up their work this fall.

From All Over the World

Teachers from England, Wales and Scotland, Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Hawaii, Central America and West Indies and Newfoundland are among the delegates. Ireland seems to be the only country in the empire that has not sent a representative, although there are many Irishmen among the delegates. More than 200 delegates were registered.

The first day of the conference was taken up chiefly with the discussion of patriotism in their relation to teaching and educational institutions. The conference will endeavor to work out details of the scheme for interchange of teachers.

Two Plans Outlined.—Two of the more important of these were drawn to the attention of the conference last night when B. D. Aile, deputy education officer of London County Council, pointed out that steps should be taken to see that all the certificates issued in any one part of the empire are recognized in all other parts. Secondly, arrangements should be made so that the time spent by any teacher in his work in another part of the empire, should be recognized at home when it comes to fixing salaries and superannuation allowances. These two problems will be referred to a special committee which has been appointed to look after the heavier work of the conference.

There were many speakers during the day, who dealt at length with the great advantages to be gained by the interchange of teachers, but one of the more important arguments was advanced by T. Y. Wells, of the Auckland, N. Z. department of education. Mr. Wells, in addition to showing how the interchange of teachers would prevent the young of the different dominions from becoming self-centred, declared that the teachers would be the best immigration agents which any government could appoint.

New Farmer Cabinet Took Oath of Office Saturday

Friday afternoon, Premier-elect Herbert Greenfield announced that his Honor Lieutenant-Governor Brett had officially called upon him to form a government in succession to that headed by His Honor Charles Stewart.

The personnel of the cabinet chosen by Mr. Greenfield follows:

Herbert Greenfield, premier, provincial treasurer and provincial secretary.

John Edward Brownlee, attorney-general.

George Hoadley, minister of agriculture.

Richard Gavin Reid, minister of municipalities and public health.

Perrin Earle Barker, minister of Education.

Vernon Winfield Smith, minister of railways and telephones.

Mary Irene Paribyl, minister without portfolio.

It was explained by Premier-elect Greenfield that it was not his intention to permanently hold the portfolios of provincial treasurer and provincial secretary, but in view of the importance of these offices and the fact that he wished to carefully consider certain plans which, if adopted, might have an important and far-reaching effect on the organization of these departments, he did not think it advisable to make appointments at the present time.

Offer to Alex Ross.—The premier-designate stated he had extended an invitation to Alex Ross of Calgary to accept portfolio of minister of public works, and that he was awaiting acceptance of Mr. Ross to this position.

PREMIER STEWART RESIGNS

At 1.30 o'clock Friday afternoon the Stewart government formally relinquished control of affairs in Alberta, the resignation of Hon. Charles Stewart being handed to His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Dr. Brett at that hour.

The resignation of course carried with it the resignation of all other members of the provincial executive council these being: Hon. J. R. Boyle, attorney-general; Hon. George P. Smith, minister of education; Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture; Hon. C. R. Mitchell, provincial treasurer and minister of municipal affairs and health; Hon. A. J. McLean, minister of public works and Hon. J. L. Cote, provincial secretary.

Following the resignation of Hon. Mr. Stewart, which carried with it a recommendation that Mr. Herbert Greenfield was the logical man upon whom to call for the formation of a new government, the Lieutenant-Governor made preparations for summoning Mr. Greenfield to consider the matter and it is probable that Mr. Greenfield will be sworn in as premier before noon Saturday.

Plans of Cabinet Minister On Retirement From Public Life Have Been Announced

CALGARY, Aug. 15th.—The Calgary Albertan learns to-night that it is the intention of Premier Charles Stewart and Hon. A. J. McLean, minister of public works, to form a partnership in a business enterprise in Edmonton, following their retirement from the government of the province.

Hon. Mr. Stewart owns a large farm at Killam, where he resided prior to entering the government ten years ago. Hon. A. J. McLean has large ranching and farming interests at Taber and Pincher Creek in the southern part of the province, but it is said that both will continue to reside in Edmonton.

Hon. J. R. Boyle it is said, will re-enter law practice in Edmonton, and Hon. Duncan Marshall will look after his farming interest at Olds. Hon. C. R. Mitchell may enter law practice at Medicine Hat, his former home. He was a district court judge when he left the bench to enter politics. Hon. G. P. Smith will resume active control of his newspaper at Camrose and Hon. Jean Cote has a practice as civil engineer in Edmonton.

Armistice Day

Fixed Holiday

The conclusion of the war is to be celebrated by a public holiday observed under the name of Armistice Day. A bill to this effect passed its final stage in the House of Commons. The holiday will be the Monday in the week in which November 11th (the day on which hostilities terminated) occurs. Thanksgiving will also be celebrated the same day.

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2066

Meets on the last Thursday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visitors always welcome.

J. S. Yarr, W. M.
W. Ketchen, R. S.
S. J. Brown, S.

I. O. O. F. No. 56

Irma Lodge Oddfellows

Meets every Tuesday evening in Co-op Hall. Officers for present term are:

Bro. Geo. Sawyer, J. P. G.
Bro. A. Knapp, P. G. G.
Bro. N. M. Mathison, V. G.
Bro. Chas. Wilberham, R. Secy.
Bro. C. G. Hockin, Fin. Secy.
Bro. E. J. Tate, Treas.
Visiting Oddfellows are always welcome.

H. W. LOVE

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LOANS
IRMA, - - - ALTA.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY NO. 1036

Meets on the second Monday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Reg.
J. W. Wyatt, Treas.

J. W. WYATT

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WANT YOUR CREAM.

Our Buyer and Tester at Irma is an old timer in the district and well known to you all. If you wish direct shipment send us your can. We will give you a straight deal and the highest market price either way.

TALK IT OVER WITH
WATKINSON.

Dr. S. R. McGregor

Physician and Surgeon
Day and night calls at office back of Drug Store.

S. R. BOWERMAN

AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years experience. Write or phone at my expense.

ADDRESS PHONE NO. 86
Wainwright - - - Alberta

BOARD OF TRADE

Irma, Alberta.
Meeting last Monday in each month.
Wm. Masson, President E. T. McDowell, Sec'y.

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B. A., L. D. S., D. D. S.,
DENTAL SURGEON

IRMA, - - - Alberta

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Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

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PROPRIETOR.

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Co. Ltd.**
101 St. Edmonton

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—AT—
BASSETT'S DRUG STORERegular \$1.25 each
NOW 85c. EACH
While 2 dozen last**Bassett's Drug
Store**

IRMA ALBERTA

DR. B. C. ARCHIBALD

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Kinsella, AlbertaOffice Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 2.30 to
4.30, 7.00 to 8.00 p. m.Dr. H. H. LOCKWOOD
—DENTIST—

Wainwright --- Alberta

**Irma Fair,
Aug. 18-19**MAIL YOUR
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H. G. THUNELL,
VIKING, ALTA.

or hand same to

H. W. LOVE, Irma

Wants, Notices Strays, Etc.

NOTICE

I forbid anyone cutting hay on N.E. quarter 15-46-8-4th. This land is for Sale.

Annie C. Farnham,
Bancroft, Ontario

FOR SALE—7 foot Cut, Deering Binder in good running order. Price \$40.00. J. Merry, 12-47-9 Irma 16-21p

STRAYED—to S. E. 18146-9 one 3 or 4 year old steer, dark red brindle. Dehorned. Has indistinct brand. V. L. Nash. 17-21c

GOOD MOWER—and Rake for sale on time.—See J. W. Wyatt. 2t

OWNER NEEDS CASH—The N. W. Quarter of Sec. 25-47-9, north of Irma, is offered for Sale at the low price of \$15.00 per acre if taken by Sept. 1st 1921. Write Geo. Lowman, Lawrence, Kansas. 16-20

WANTED—Position as housekeeper widow without children, can give reference. Address XYZ, Irma, Alta. 2tp

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the judgement and final order for sale there will be offered for sale by Stephen E. Bowman, Auctioneer, at the Post Office, in the Village of Irma, in the Province of Alberta, on Monday the 29th day of August 1921 at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.

The North West Quarter and the South Half of Section Seven (7) in Township Forty-four (44) in Range Eight (8) West of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, excepting thereout all mines and minerals and subject to the reservations expressed in the original grant from the Crown and in the existing certificate of title for the said lands.

The Vendor is informed that the lands are situated ten miles from Hardisty, on the Canadian Pacific Railway where there are elevators and post office.

That the soil is a black loam on a clay subsoil and is rolling. That Two Hundred and Eighty acres of the said lands are broken and there are upon the said lands a good dwelling house and stable and all the said lands are fenced.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid and to all outstanding taxes and the amount owing to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The terms of payment are 10 per cent cash on day of sale and the balance within sixty days thereafter without interest.

In other respects the standing conditions of sale of the Supreme Court of Alberta as approved by the Master will govern.

Further particulars may be had from Messrs. Fieldhouse and Hunter, Barristers, Wainwright, Alberta, Solicitors for the Vendor.

P. G. MacSween, Clerk of the Supreme Court—Approved, F. A. Morrison. 18-20

PRIVATE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

PURSUANT to the directions of the Registrar, offers will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of October, A. D. 1921, for the purchase of the South East Quarter of Section Twelve (12) in Township Forty-five (45) Range Nine (9) West of the Fourth Meridian, situated six and one-half miles from Irma, Alberta.

For further particulars, terms and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. GRIESBACH, O'CONNOR & CO., Barristers, Etc., Edmonton, Alberta. 18-20c

Hay - Fever

SUMMER COLDS, ASTHMA,
spoil many a holiday.

RAZ - MAH

Positively stops these troubles! Sneezing, weezing, coughing, weeping eyes aren't necessary unless you like being that way.

\$1.00 at your druggist's, or write Templetons, Toronto, for a free trial.

Local Agent

Bassett's Drug Store

HOPE EXPRESSED KINSELLA WILL SOON BE A TOWN

Dick Hopper had the misfortune to have his house and effects burned to the ground last week. His brother Charlie was staying with him at the time and they were in the barn doing some work when the fire started.

They arrived at the house too late to save anything. There was no insurance. The start of the fire is unknown.

A meeting of the councillors of Municipal District of Kinsella No. 424 was held in Kinsella on Saturday, July 30th.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, a son, C. E. Procter, teller of the Royal Bank, has returned from a two weeks' vacation at Red Deer, reporting having had a real good time.

P. J. Wangness, general merchant, has taken up a homestead west of town and is employing Mr. Lund, of Viking, to build a house on same.

Marshall and Hulbert, local cattle buyers, shipped a carload of cattle this week to Edmonton. They report prices to be very poor.

So sorry to learn that Mrs. Kneebone has not been well for a few days.

The United Grain Growers has bought the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ainslie and family, and has engaged carpenters to re-finish the interior, making it ready for their grain buyer and wife here, Mr. and Mrs. Herman.

A petition is being circulated to be forwarded to the department at Edmonton when signed sufficiently, for a sanction to have Kinsella incorporated into a town.

Jas. Morrison shipped a carload of young stock to Edmonton this week from his ranch east of town.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Barber, on Monday, Aug. 8th, a son.

Sam Northy has just returned from a trip to north of St. Paul de Metis, where he reports he has located a homestead. He says he will move up this fall for a while to erect buildings. Mr. Northy reports the land up there to be very brushy with some timber, but excellent soil when once broken.

Tobe Webb, formerly rancher, of the Kinsella district, has bought up about fifty head of horses from his ranch at Drumheller, to pasture south of Kinsella. Mr. Webb before selling out his cattle three years ago, had about five hundred head, which he kept south of town, until he sold them and moved back to the Drumheller district where he still holds a large bunch of stock, as well as cultivating considerable land.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Eckert, a son, Messrs. Lofthus and Wangness have just shipped a carload of cattle.

Grain cutting will commence in the Kinsella district very soon. Some farmers report they will start this week. The weather has been fine, with a few local showers, and the grain is ripening very rapidly. A slight amount of damage has been done by hail. The crop in general will be better than expected on breaking and summerfallow. The stand is reported to be good in most cases. No frost has come as yet.

VIKING

The school holidays will close on August 29th when the local temple of learning will open its doors once more to the pupils seeking knowledge and wisdom. The following staff of teachers have been engaged:

Principal, H. L. Porter, B. A.; Miss Anna Hall, intermediate; Junior, Mrs. Gordon Thompson; primary, Miss E. M. Umphrey. Miss Umphrey has been taking a course at the summer school in primary work.

Pupils at the Viking school who passed the eighth grade examinations were, Edward Goodnough, Sidney Ross, Royce Gravett, Eva Smith, Grace McLeod, Max Gray, of Bruce, also passed.

New tenders are being called for the erection of the proposed Viking hospital. The plans have again been revised in the hopes that the building may be built within the limit of the \$30,000 voted by the ratepayers for this purpose.

Dr. Holson is away to his farm at Davidson, Sask., for two weeks during the harvest.

F. W. Lucas, of Sedgewick, is the U. F. A. candidate for this Riding for the Federal House. His election is quite certain judging by the recent farmer victory at the polls in this province.

The Charities Board of the Lutheran Church of Canada will meet here on Wednesday, Aug. 24th, and the chief item of business that will come before the conference will be consideration of plans for building the home for aged people here. The meeting will also decide whether or not construction of the building will be started this year. Members of the board who are expected to attend are: Rev. Lavick and O. Berg, of Saskatoon; Rev. Knardale, of Birch Hills, Sask.; Rev. Braun and J. Kringsen, of Viking, and P. P. Kjosness of Ryegate.

The Charities Board of the Lutheran Church of Canada will meet here on Wednesday, Aug. 24th, and the chief item of business that will come before the conference will be consideration of plans for building the home for aged people here. The meeting will also decide whether or not construction of the building will be started this year. Members of the board who are expected to attend are: Rev. Lavick and O. Berg, of Saskatoon; Rev. Knardale, of Birch Hills, Sask.; Rev. Braun and J. Kringsen, of Viking, and P. P. Kjosness of Ryegate.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Angus McMillan has been visiting his brother Neil of Bremner and Mack at Vegreville.

Mr. E. Z. Costin left Saturday night to resume his duties as teacher at Kilarney School south of Chauvin.

Mr. E. M. Toll of Shell Lake, Wisconsin is visiting his only brother A. W. Toll, they having not seen each other for 35 yrs. Mr. A. W. Toll is 72 years old, Mr. E. M. Toll 78 years. Mr. Thomkins, Chatham, Ont., Mr. Toll's only sister is 80 years old.

After several months treatment in one of the Edmonton Hospitals Mr. C. Askin has returned home to Irma. It will be some time before Cecil will be able to resume active work. But his many friends are glad to see him back in our midst.

FOR SALE—Small fruit farm in the Kutney Valley, B. C. Cleared. Planted. Clear dead. House and Barn small. Would consider stock or anything bearing an equal equity.—Apply to owner, J. H. Archibald, Irma Alta. 20-5-P

WILL SELL OR TRADE—for automobiles, horses, cattle or power farming machinery in good condition.—160 acres, 7 miles south of Irma. Fenced, 30 acres summerfallow, plenty of grass and water. Good Soil.—Victor T. J. Twigg, Hughenden, Alta. 20-6-P

LOST—Rolling Coulter, east of section 4-47-8. Finder kindly notify or leave with J. McCreadie, N.W. 36-46-8

FOR SALE—Binder Tractor Hitch, fits any binder.—Ford Garage, Irma.

FOR SALE—Democrat in good shape.—Leslie Moore, Jarrow. 2t

MUCH GRAIN WASTED BY CARELESSNESS WHILE THRESHING

Hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain are lost to consumption each year on Canadian farms because of improper adjustment and lack of efficiency in the operation of threshing machines. The Department of Agriculture has given considerable attention to this loss with a view to how far improved methods can be economically introduced to adjust waste. It is true, experts point out that some times the time and labor involved in checking a small loss is worth more than the saving. Nevertheless there are many leaks on almost every threshing job which might easily be stopped if the farmer or machine operator would spend a few hours in the study of the problem and a few dollars in replacing worn and damaged parts.

Feeding the grain into the machine and adjustment of the cleaner, and other small items go to make up a total that way mean gain or loss. Much grain is wasted by failure to clean up at the end of the setting.

More or Less Funny

FEELING PRETTY SMALL

Here's a good one on an exchange hands out—One day a fellow was out hunting and during the day a bad storm came on. In order to keep dry, he crawled into a hollow log. As the rain got worse the log began to swell until he could get neither way. He really thought his end had come, and he thought of all the wrongs he had done. And when he recalled that he had gone off on a vacation without paying up his newspaper subscription he felt so small that he crawled right out of the log without difficulty.



"Are you going to have a garden this year?"

"No," replied Mr. Growcher; "It isn't my turn to make a garden. I'm going to keep chickens this year and let my neighbors make the garden."

A Practical Lesson

He Had Webb Feet



We Are Selling Cheaper Mileage

You may get extraordinary mileage out of any one tire—but that's not the way to figure mileage.

Get the average of mileage given by a pair of tires or a set—and you will get nearer to the actual cost of mileage to be charged to the upkeep of your car.

It's just because we've taken the trouble to figure values that way, that we recommend Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes."

We know they are giving real mileage over the worst roads in the country and their "average" performance leaves no doubt in our minds that Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" will give you the cheapest mileage you can buy. And they are guaranteed without time or mileage limits. Drop in and let us show you and tell you about

AMES HOLDEN "AUTO-SHOES"

Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Sizes

E. T. McDOWELL, Irma, Alberta



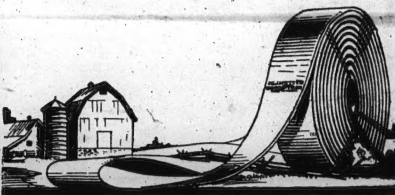
Are Klingtite Belts— To Good for the farm?

Some say they are!

But no good farmer will admit that he is satisfied with inferior belts. Farm powerwork needs just as fine a belt as does the city factory. That is why Goodyear Klingtite Belts are taking such a strong hold.

Klingtite Belts may cost more to buy. But they certainly cost less to use. They last longer. And they do the work better.

If better belt interests you, see us about Klingtite Belts.



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FOR A GOOD

Cold Drink, Dish of Ice Cream

Hot or Cold Lunch, Go to the---

IRMA Ice Cream Parlor

R. KENNETH STEWART, Prop.

Demand Al Azhar

Your Cigar Opportunity

Made in the province you make
your money in!

The Edmonton Cigar Factory, Limited.

EDMONTON ALBERTA CANADA

Oh, Money! Money!

—BY—
ELEANOR H. PORTER

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(Continued)

Five minutes later, once more on the street, he was walking home with Benny. It was Benny who broke the long silence that had immediately fallen between them.

"Say, Mr. Smith, I'll bet you'll never be rich!"

Mr. Smith turned with a visible start.

"Eh? What? I'll never be—What do you mean, boy?"

Benny giggled cheerfully.

"Cause you paid Aunt Jane when she asked the very first time. Why, Aunt Jane never expects to get what she asks, pa, says. She sells him groceries in the house, remember, when Uncle Franks away, ye know. Pa says what she asks first is for practice—just to get her hand in; and the experts ter get bent down. But you paid it right off the bat. Didn't ye see how tickled Aunt Jane was, after she'd got over her surprise?"

"Why—really, Benny, murmured Mr. Smith.

But Benny had yet more to say.

"Oh, yes, sir, you could have saved a lot every week, if ye hadn't bit so quick. An' that's why I say you won't ever get rich. Savin' is what does it, ye know—gets folks rich. Aunt Jane says so. She says a penny saved's good as two earned, an' better than four spent."

"Well, really, indeed!" Mr. Smith laughed lightly. "That does look as if there wasn't much chance for me, doesn't it?"

"Yes, sir," Benny spoke soberly, and with evident sympathy. He spoke again, after a moment, but Mr. Smith did not seem to hear at once. Mr. Smith was indeed, not a little abstracted all the way to Benny's home, though his good-nature was cheerful at parting. Benny would have been surprised, indeed, had he known that Mr. Smith was thinking, not about his foolishly extravagant agreement for board, but about a pair of starry eyes with wistful lights in them, and a blue dress, plainly made.

In the hotel that night, Mr. John Smith wrote the following letter to Edward D. Norton, Esq., Chicago:

My Dear Ned—Dear Mr. Norton, I have been here exactly six hours, and already I'm in possession of not a little Blaisdell data for my—book. I've seen Mr. and Mrs. James, their daughter, Bessie, and their son, Benny. Benny, by the way, is a gushing geyser of current Blaisdell data. With foreknowledge, I shall find interesting, but embarrassing, perhaps, at times. I've also seen Miss Flora, and Mrs. Jane Blaisdell and her daughter, Millicent.

There's a "Poor Maggie" whom I haven't seen. But she isn't a Blaisdell. She's a Dutch girl, the wife of the man who married Ruth Blaisdell's widow, some thirty years or more ago. As I said, I haven't seen her yet, but she, too, according to Mr. Frank Blaisdell, must be a gushing geyser of Blaisdell data, so I probably soon shall see her. Why she's "poor" I don't know.

As for the Blaisdell data already in my possession—I've no comment to make. Really, Ned, tell the truth, I'm not sure I'm going to relish this job, after all. In spite of a perfectly clear conscience, and the virtuous realization that I'm here to bring nothing worse than a hundred thousand dollars apiece (with the possible addition of a few millions on their devoted heads—in spite of all this, I yet have an uncomfortable feeling that I'm a small boy listening at the keyhole.

However, I'm committed to the thing now, so I'll stuff it out, I suppose—though I'm not sure, after all, that I wouldn't drop the whole thing if it wasn't that I wanted to see how Millicent will enjoy her pink dresses. How many pink dresses will a hundred thousand dollars buy, anyway? I mean pretty pink dresses, all fixed up with frills and furbelows.

As ever yours,
Stan—er—John Smith.

CHAPTER IV.

In Search of Some Dates.

Very promptly the next morning Mr. John Smith and his two trunks appeared at the door of his new boarding place. Mrs. Jane Blaisdell welcomed him cordially. She wore a high-necked, long-sleeved gingham apron this time, which she neither removed nor apologized for—unless her cheerful "You see, morning, you'll find me in working trim, Mr. Smith," might be taken as an apology.

Millicent, her slender young self enveloped in a similar apron, was dusting his room as he entered it. She nodded absently with a casual "Good-morning, Mr. Smith," as she continued at her work. Even the placing of the two big trunks, which the shuffling men brought in, won from her only a listless glance or two. Then, without speaking again, she left the room, as her mother entered it.

"There!" Mrs. Blaisdell looked about her complacently. "With this couch-bed with its red cover and

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W. N. U. 1379

cushions, and all the dressing things moved to the little room in there, it looks like a real sitting-room in here, doesn't it?"

"It certainly does, Mrs. Blaisdell. And you had 'em take the trunks in there, too, good, so she needn't be crossing to the door of the small dressing-room beyond. I thought you would. Well, I hope you'll be real happy with us. Mr. Smith, and I guess you will. I've covered everything with mats and tidies and spreads."

"Yes, I see." A keen listener would have noticed an odd something in Mr. Smith's voice; but Mrs. Blaisdell apparently noticed nothing.

"Yes, I always do—to save wearing and soiling, you know. Of course, if we had money to buy new all the time, it would be different. But we haven't. And that's what I tell Mellicent when she complains of so many things to dust and brush. Now make yourself right at home, Mr. Smith. Dinner's at twelve o'clock, and supper is at six—except in the winter. We'll eat earlier then, so's we can go to bed earlier. Saves gas, you know. But it's at six now. I do like the long days, don't you?"

When Mr. Smith drew a long breath and looked about him. It was a pleasant room, in spite of its cluttered desk for his papers, and the chairs loaded with coats and comfortable. The little dressing-room carried many conveniences, and the window of both rooms looked out upon the green of the common.

"Oh, well, I don't know. This might be like worse—in spite of the tidies," chuckled Mr. John Smith, as he singled out the keys of his trunks. At the noon dinner table Mr. Smith met Mrs. Frank Blaisdell. He was a portly man with rather thick gray hair and "autumn-chop" gray whiskers. He ate very fast, and a great deal, yet he still found time to talk interestedly with his new boarder.

He was plainly a man of decided opinions—opinions which he did not hesitate to voice. He was a bit opinionated, yet he was a very pleasant man. He was a bit opinionated, yet he was a very pleasant man. He was a bit opinionated, yet he was a very pleasant man.

When the dinner was over, Mr. Smith knew (if he could remember them) the current market prices of beans, corn, potatoes, sugar and flour; and he knew (as he could remember) why some of these commodities were higher and some lower, than they had been the week before.

In a way, Mr. John Smith was interested. That stocks and bonds fluctuated, he was well aware. That wheat, corn and beans were the retail grocer he knew very little. That is, he had known very little until after that dinner with Mr. Frank Blaisdell.

It was that afternoon that Mr. Smith began systematically to gather material for his Blaisdell book. He made his first visit by turns all the Hillerton Blaisdells, he decided; then, when he had exhausted their resources, he would, of course, turn to the town records and cemeteries of Hillerton and the neighboring villages.

Armed with a pencil and a very business-like looking notebook, therefore, he started at two o'clock for the home of James Blaisdell. Remembering Mr. Blaisdell's kind permission to come and ask all the questions he liked, he deemed it fitting to begin there.

He had no trouble in finding the house, but there was no one in sight this time, as he ascended the steps. The house, indeed, seemed strangely quiet. He was just about to ring the bell when around the corner of the veranda came a hurried step and a warning voice.

"Oh, please, don't ring the bell! What is it? Isn't it something that I can do for you?"

Mr. Smith turned sharply. He thought at first, from the trim slender figure, and the waving hair about the gracefully poised head, that he was confronting a young woman. Then he saw the silver threads at the temples, and the fine lines about the eyes.

"I am looking for Mrs. Blaisdell—Mrs. James Blaisdell," he answered, lifting his hat.

"Oh, you're Mr. Smith. Aren't you Mr. Smith?" She smiled brightly, then went on before he could reply. "You see, Benny told me. He described you perfectly."

"Oh, did he? The young rascal! I fancy I should be edified to hear it—that description."

The other laughed. Then, a bit roughly, she demanded—

"Should you like to hear it—really?"

"I certainly should. I've already collected a few samples of Benny's descriptive powers."

"Then you shall have this one. Sit down, Mr. Smith." She motioned him to a chair, and dropped easily into one herself. "Benny said you were tall and not fat; that you had a wreath of light hair 'round a bald spot, as a whelk that were clipped as even as Mr. Pennock's hedge; and that your lips, without speaking, said, 'Run away, little boy,' but that your eyes said, 'Come here.' Now I think Benny did pretty well."

"So I judge, since you recognized me without any difficulty," rejoined Mr. Smith, a bit dryly. "But—you see you have the advantage of me. Benny hasn't described you to me."

"Oh, I'm just here to help out Mrs. Blaisdell is ill upstairs—one of her headaches. That is why I asked you not to ring. She gets so nervous when the bell rings. She thinks it's callers, and that she won't be ready to receive them; and she hurries up and begins to dress. So I asked you not to ring."

"But she isn't seriously ill?"

"Oh, no just a headache. She has

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then often. You wanted to see her?"

"Yes, But it's not important at all. Another time, just as well. Some questions—that is all."

"Oh, for the book, of course. Oh, yes, I'll leave about that, and Mr. Smith smiled again brightly. "But can't you wait? Mr. Blaisdell will soon be here. He's coming early so I can go home. I have to go home."

"And you are—"

"Miss Duff. My name is Duff."

"Va don't mean—Poor Maggie!" There was an odd something in her expressive face that Mr. Smith could not fathom. He was groping for something—anything, to say, when suddenly there was a knock behind him, and the little woman at his side sprang to her feet.

"Oh, Hattie, you came down!" She exclaimed as Mrs. Blaisdell opened the screen door and stepped out on to the veranda. "Here's Mrs. Blaisdell now, Mr. Smith."

(To be continued)

People Living In Stone Age Manner

Life is Monotonous for Inhabitants of Rennell Island.

People who are still living in the manner of the Stone Age are found on Rennell Island, in the Solomon Group, Melanesia, according to Dr. Northcote Deck, a missionary.

Dr. Deck says there are only about 500 inhabitants, and because of their isolation, through lack of ship's anchorage, even their dialect has never been studied.

The natives still had implements and weapons of stone and wood when Dr. Deck first visited the island. They showed great eagerness to learn the modern articles for anything made of iron.

"The men are great fighters and wrestlers. Their throwing spears have points made of human leg and arm bones, and tipped with a bone splinter designed to break off in the wound," says Dr. Deck.

"They seemed to feel keenly the monotony of their isolation and showed a settled melancholy, both in their faces and the cadence of their voices. Their only sort of music, to which they dance, consists in the tuneless beating of a log."

The teeth of flying foxes, which swarm in the caves on the island, seem to be the only form of currency known there.

British Columbia Protects Beavers

Order-in-Council Makes Industry a Government Monopoly

The discovery that a highly-organized smuggling "ring" is in existence, dealing in beaver skins caught in British Columbia, has led to a drastic order-in-council at Victoria, whereby the beaver industry is practically made a Government monopoly, and any person found illegally in possession of beaver skins will be liable to six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine. Dr. D. R. Baker, head of the Game Conservation Board, declared at a meeting of that body that the board had conclusive proof of beaver "bootlegging," it being shown that no less than from 4,000 to 6,000 beaver skins had unlawfully left British Columbia for Alberta. These beavers had been illegally killed, illegally bought and illegally shipped out of British Columbia.

It is stated that the Government will purchase at \$100,000, now held in various caches by Indian trappers.

A Unique Flag.

A United States flag has been made in Jamestown, N.Y., which is unique in that it was made of wool, sorted by a Yankee, scanned by an Albanian, carded by an Italian, spun by a Swede, warped by a German, dressed by an Englishman, drawn by a Scotchman, woven by a Belgian, supervised by a Frenchman, inspected by a Yankee, dyed by a Turk, examined by an Irishman and dressed finally by a Pole.

Every dollar spent in your home town is a boost for the community.

A Wireless Pioneer

Professor Fleming Invented Key to Royal Society.

The Royal Society of Arts has awarded the Albert Medal of the society for 1921 to Professor John Ambrose Fleming, M.A., D.Sc., who is seventy-three, in recognition of his many valuable contributions to electrical science.

Professor Fleming is the inventor of the thermionic valve, which was the key to all modern wireless telegraphy and which it made possible. The valve can be made to produce wireless waves, to detect wireless waves, and to magnify them when detected.

Taxes at Doorn

Ex-Kaiser Must Pay For Living In Holland.

There is something pathetic in the All Highest fallen war being "forced" into the role of tax dodger in the little town in Holland where he has taken refuge. The authorities at Doorn assessed their distinguished visitor along with the other residents, and we suppose they did not show any reticence in fixing the amount.

The ex-Kaiser protested. Thereupon the callous burghers have replied in effect that if Wilhelm doesn't like the way the town is run he may go back where he came from.

That puts it up to him in a rather nasty way. To go back where he came from would just now be inadvisable. Besides, the home folks are paying hatefully high taxes too, and many of them have an ungrateful idea that if Wilhelm hadn't gone off on the loose they wouldn't now be leveled on from head to heel and compelled to spend most of their time working for tax collectors.

An Old Locomotive

After Years of Inactivity 90-Year-Old Engine Stands Test.

The De Witt Clinton, the first locomotive operated in New York state, is resting after celebrating its ninety-ninth birthday by drawing a train of quaint cars of the type in vogue in 1831. The test was given preparatory to a run to New York City.

The engine chortled and puffed under the pressure of 75 pounds of steam as it exceeded the old-time speed limit of eight miles an hour. Although it shook and groaned after years of inactivity, officials of the New York Central said it stood the test well. Several short runs were made.

The engine and train have been on exhibition at the Grand Central station in New York for some years.

To Help Famine Victims.

In an effort to save money to be sent for the relief of the famine victims in China, over 150 Chinese students at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University have agreed to limit the cost of their food to 65 cents a day for the next three months. In addition, the men will abstain from tobacco and the women from candy and motion picture shows.

Russia's Marriage Customs.

Russia still has many odd and curious marriage customs. One is for the bride and bridegroom to race rapidly down the aisle as soon as the bridal procession enters the church, because of the belief that whichever places a foot on the cloth in front of the altar will be master in the household.

When Your Appetite Fails This Is What You Need

When the very thought of eating makes you feel dizzy, when you're run down, stomach in bad shape—you need a real house cleaning with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They tone up the liver, assist the stomach and improve digestion. The taste becomes aware of new flavors in food you never noticed before. You'll look and feel a whole lot better after using Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Many folks used this fine old remedy and nothing else and kept in the pink of condition all the time, 25c at all dealers, or The Catarrhose Co., Montreal.

The First Postcard

Was Introduced In Austria Over Fifty Years Ago.

Postcards were introduced in the first place in Austria in 1869. A year later they were used in England. For half a century the postcard has been a popular institution, and its popularity has been considerably increased. In 1872, two years after their introduction into England, no fewer than 76 million postcards passed through the post. Ten years later, in 1882, the figure had increased to 135 millions. Almost double that quantity were posted in 1892. By 1902 the figure had reached 419 millions, while in 1906 the 800 million mark was reached. When the letter rate was raised some time ago the postcard scored again, but now that the postcard rate is to be increased there is but little left of that peculiar economy.

Town in Quicksilver Mine.

There is a quicksilver mine in Peru, 170 fathoms in circumference and 480 feet deep. In this profound abyss are streets, squares and a chapel, where religious worship is held.

Fresh Milk in Cubes

Milk In Solid Form Readily Dissolved In Tea.

In Holland milk is now put up and sold in solid form, being made into little cubes which are readily dissolved in tea, coffee or other fluids. The milk, after removal of the cream, is reduced by heat to dryness, then powdered and mixed with the cream, the material being pressed into blocks.

These milk cubes have the advantage of preserving their freshness for a long time. They are recommended for use in regions where milk is not easily to be had, and travelers may find it convenient to carry a supply of them.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Vanished Power

The great Krupp gunworks has become a cemetery. The allied commission has destroyed the machinery for making engines of destruction and has done away with all partially completed weapons. The immense works have been wrecked with dynamite. Their passing is a significant symbol of the vanished power of Germany, boastfully founded as it was of "blood and iron."—Rochester Herald.

Sir John Herschel, who knew a great deal about comets, estimated that even those with tails millions of miles in length do not weigh more than half a pound.

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All Rail and Lake and Rail, Choice of Routes. See Toronto — Quint Old Quebec — The Thousand Islands and Magnificent Niagara Falls. Sail down the St. Lawrence.

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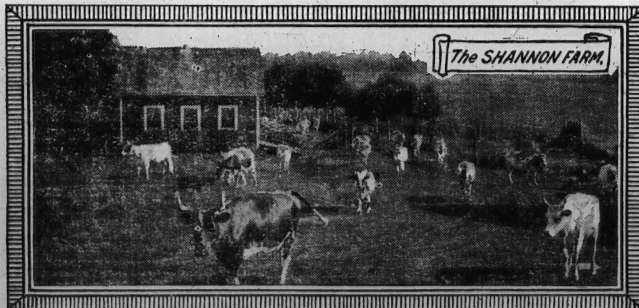
Winnipeg Beach, Manitoba.

Winnipeg Beach, 50 miles from Winnipeg, is an ideal summer resort. Thousands of Winnipeg folks and folks from Central Canada spend their summer vacation there. The picnic grounds are ideal, sheltered as they are with beautiful trees, and equipped with tables for serving meals, with hot and cold water available at all times. The grounds are laid out in such a manner as to be able to take care of every outdoor game, with reped ensembles for foot races, baseball dia-

mond, etc. The Beach is one of the best and safest in North Western Canada; commodious and modernly equipped bath-houses, operated by courteous attendants; row-boats, canoes, and motor boats are for hire at reasonable prices. The Cafe and Empress Hotel is this year under the management of Mr. G. W. Traylor, formerly of the Hotel Chamberlain of Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and he is prepared to cater to parties of any

size, and submit menus for approval upon request. Attractions of the beach are, Giant Roller Coaster, The Electric Carrousel, Pony, Donkey and Goat Track in charge of capable attendants for the amusement of children; picture theatre showing first run films, at popular prices, while the refreshment booth are stocked with the very best in soft drinks, confectionery, etc., and sold at Winnipeg prices.

Pure-Bred Stock at Cloverdale, B.C.



The South side of the Fraser River Valley is known as the best dairy farming district in British Columbia. Some of this most fertile land has been farmed for thirty and forty years and is paying its owners back with full interest for all their toil of clearing it. All the biggest farmers are going in hot and strong for purebred stock, chiefly Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshires and nearly all of them have the latest type of cow-house and most up-to-date appliances. One of the largest and oldest farms is that of Shannon Brothers who were born and bred in the neighborhood and settled on their present farm of two hundred and

thirty-five acres when it was forest land thirty-five years ago. Their hard work has turned the standing bush into acres of verdant meadow and rich fields of grain producing 100 bushels of oats to the acre. The specialty is purebred Ayrshires. They have a herd of eighty-four head of cattle, counting bulls and calves, and so famous have they become for this breed that their stock is continually being shipped all over British Columbia, to the States and even across the Pacific to Hong Kong. One of their cows, "Grandview Rose," whose sire came straight from Scotland, is supposed to be the

best Ayrshire in the British Empire and has a wonderful record of 21.13 lbs. milk and 1.035 lbs. butter fat in 364 days. The Shannons think little of paying \$1,000 for a bull-calf, such is their great regard for pedigree and breeding to type. All the milking is done by an electric machine and the cow-house is modern in every detail even to the use of a litter-carrier. As in all dairy farms in B.C. the cattle are silo-fed throughout the winter, a mixture here of oats and vetch. The milk is all bottled right on the farm, after going through a scientific cooling process, and 70 gallons of it are shipped every morning, chiefly to Vancouver. H. G. F.

Why The East Wants Daylight Saving

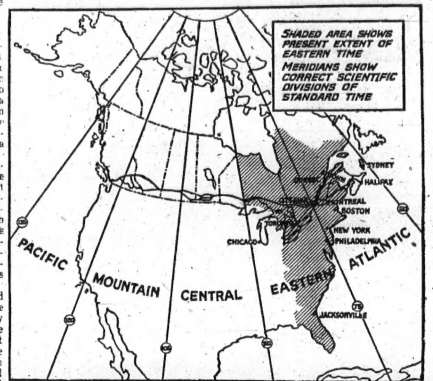
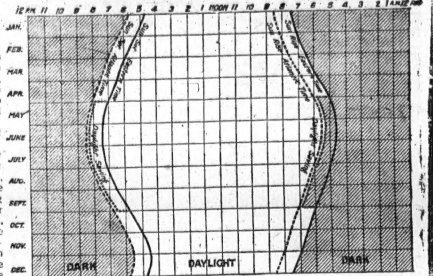
Within a few weeks, the question of daylight saving will probably once more become the subject of more or less heated debate in which business men, city fathers, farmers with cows to milk, mothers with children of school age to look after, and last but not least, railroad men time tables to print and trains to run if possible to the minute, will demand to have their say. The advocates for daylight saving will point out that in England the economy in coal consumption effected by daylight saving during the summer months amounted to \$2,500,000, whereas the dairy farmers of the middle west protest that the morning dew and the natural milking time for cows cannot be regulated by clock, while in the North-West where the summer sun shines eighteen or twenty hours a day the mother of seven children wishes to goodness that the darkness and the hour for bed came twice as soon and lasted twice as long—what she wants is a dark napping law.

The demand for daylight saving, however, is most insistent in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States and for every insistent demand there is usually a real reason. The reason apparently is that the so-called standard time in force in the area in question varies considerably from the mean sun time upon which the actual length and intensity of daylight is based. The result is a convenient artifice established in order to secure uniform time for neighboring communities or places. The sun is travelling from East to West and the noon hour originally travelled with it, but it was found advisable to fix definite areas in which the noon hour and other hours should remain the same for the convenience of the operation of railroads and telegraphs and the transaction of business wherein contracts involved definite time limits.

Such standard time was adopted for the United States in 1883 on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and as the time of the civilized world is by general consent based on Greenwich, England, the meridians selected for the division of the various standards were fixed at the 80th, 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th degrees west of Greenwich. Atlantic standard time theoretically extended from the 60th to the 75th meridian and Eastern standard time from the 75th to the 90th meridian; Central standard time from the 90th to the 105th; Mountain standard time from the 105th to the 120th, west of which was Pacific standard time. These times were adopted by law in a number of the individual States, but municipalities have not all followed suit as public sentiment and habits proved more potent factors in fixing the time standards for localities than have State Statutes.

Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, on the Eastern boundary of Atlantic time zone, have used that time for thirty years or more, but it was not until 1903 that New Brunswick, which was in closer contact with the New England States, finally by Act of its legislature adopted Atlantic standard time officially for that Province.

The situation was complicated, particularly in the Eastern States and Eastern Canada, by the railways themselves, where in actual practice it was found necessary to fix the time-breaking zones at terminals or division points. As branch lines have been constructed, the carriers have extended on their standard time observed at the junction point or upon the main line. There are instances where the branch lines radiate out of one zone into another, thus introducing a time at variance with the theoretical time of that zone. The contention of the railways is that time should be changed only at the points at the termini of train dispatching districts, when train crews are relieved. They claim it is hazardous to require train crews to change from one standard



operating time to another during a trick of duty, and impracticable to have train dispatchers operate trains under two standards of time. Conflict between the States which have adopted Eastern standard time based strictly upon the 75th to 90th meridians and the railways which have found this to be not sufficiently elastic, has naturally resulted, as for instance in the State of Vermont, when a Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives in which one section reads:—

"A common carrier engaged in commerce within this state or between this state and any other state or territory shall not change its time schedules for the movement of trains within the state in order to accommodate itself to conditions outside the state arising by reason of the adoption of any other standard of time by any other state."

Then again the demand for daylight saving has complicated matters. The United States Congress last year passed an Act which defeated the general adoption of the proposed daylight saving, whereas the States of New York and Massachusetts adopted daylight saving, and the new England railroads, in order to reconcile the conflict between the Federal Act and the State Acts of Massachusetts and New York, ran their trains on standard time, but one hour earlier than they otherwise would. The Canadian railways fell into step with the American railways, and in doing so were supported by the municipalities of many of the larger cities which had adopted daylight saving. Now it is noticeable that the demand for adoption of daylight saving dies by the larger towns and

cities is almost exclusively confined to Eastern Canada, New England States and the City of New York. On examination, this appears to be due to the fact that Eastern Standard time which theoretically extends only between the 75th and 90 meridians has been carried in actual practice a very considerable distance east of the 75th degree. According to this meridian places all of the Province of Quebec, and all of New England, New York City and part of New York State in the Atlantic should belong to the Atlantic Time Zone, and if this time were reinstated there would be little or no call for daylight saving now. The railways have carried Eastern time too far east, and the States and Provinces and Municipalities which have adopted the same time for the sake of uniformity are realizing that this does not correspond with natural time. On the railways, Eastern standard time is carried from Cape Cod to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 1200 miles instead of the 711.70 miles of 15 degrees.

On eastern standard time as at present maintained in New England and Quebec, the sun rises from May to September two to three hours before the average person is about in the morning, and sets at an equally unserviceable hour. Hence the natural demand for daylight saving legislation in these parts. If New England, Quebec and the Maritime Province were to adopt Atlantic standard time, which is their natural specific time, they would save hundreds of thousands of dollars all the year round for fuel and light, and incidentally the agitation for daylight saving would be buried in oblivion.

WHEN WOMAN HITS THE TRAIL IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES



The outdoor girl and her name is legion—knows almost as much about the trails, camps, mountains and fishing of the Canadian Pacific Rockies as mere man. Every summer Banff and Lake Louise are thronged with members of the fair sex who hit the trail to view the beauties of lakes and streams where the trout hide, climb mountains and camp for days near to Nature's heart. Safeguarded by expert guides they learn to ford streams, fish and shoot, while there are real Swiss guides from the

Alps overseas to show the way to the summits of majestic mountains. When they ride, climb and camp as well as their brothers, husbands or sweethearts and nobody thinks anything about it—nor even Mrs. Grundy, because she has been wearing the shortest of short skirts herself to be in the mode. The war changed many things. It gave woman the vote and made breeches for women conventional.

Beauty appeals to the outdoor girl, and she loves the Canadian Rockies which rise a mile or more above Lake Louise and Banff. Because they are unexcelled in beauty and majesty. The Alpine Club of Canada has many women members, the most expert of whom do not hesitate to attempt the conquest of any peak men have ascended. In 1901 Mount Assiniboine was ascended for the first time by Sir James Outram. Three years later Miss Gertrude Benham, an English girl, was the first of her sex to reach the summit of this great peak, the Matterhorn of the Canadian Rockies. Both were assisted by Swiss guides. Several made the ascent during the summer of the Alpine Club last summer.